

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 27, 1864.

"The Gag Law in Congress."

In the *Copperhead* organ of April 20th, appears an editorial article under the above caption, in which the editors give an extract from Mr. Long's speech in Congress, that reads as follows:

"I believe that there are but two alternatives, and they are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South, as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the LATTER."

Thus the editors of the *Copperhead* organ make Mr. Long say that he is in favor of a "complete subjugation and extermination" of the people of the South. If that is correct, then Mr. Long is worse than an "Abolitionist" even according to the *Copperhead* definition of that term, for those whom the editors of the organ call by that name, do not desire either the "subjugation" or "extermination" of the Southern people, but only that they should throw down their arms, return to their allegiance, and recognize the rightful authority of the Government of the Union.

If Mr. Long, however, is correctly quoted, then he, and the editors of the organ, and "nine-tenths" of their party, are in favor of a war of subjugation and extermination. This is a new character for the disciples of "the new Gospel of Peace" to appear in, and will doubtless astonish "Phoenician" the great Apostle.

Mr. Long, however, said no such thing, and the editors have either made a mistake, or they have deliberately published a falsehood for the purpose of deceiving their readers as to Mr. Long's real sentiments, and the true reason why Speaker Colfax left the Chair and moved his expulsion. If it is a mistake, and they endorse what Mr. Long did say, then they are perfectly consistent, for he avowed himself in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy—in other words, a traitor and a rebel.

The editors of the organ further say, that the sentiments of Mr. Long will be "heartily endorsed by nine-tenths of the people, both male and female, of this country—always excepting the fanatical Abolitionists." Now as they uniformly call all those who support the present Administration and are in favor of the prosecution of the war, "Abolitionists"—and as these same "Abolitionists" have carried every loyal State in the Union, except New Jersey, and are everywhere largely in the majority—if only nine-tenths of their own party endorse Long's speech, (which is to be the chief plank in the next Chicago platform) we would like to know where the votes to elect McClellan are to come from? We are glad to learn that "one-tenth" of the "Peace party" has been converted since the recent elections, and we think, from present indications, that by November the remaining nine-tenths will be reduced to Messrs. Long, Harris, Vallandigham, and their brother rebels of the "Clearfield Republican." This celebrated *quintette* will be left alone in its glory.

The Secretary of war has ordered that the new regiments of heavy artillery that may be organized and filled up to the legal standard of 1,738 officers and men, within the period of twenty days from this date, will be received. If regiments are not full on or before the 10th day of May, the recruits will be put into other artillery or infantry organizations. This order will not postpone the draft, but such troops as may be raised prior to the draft will be deducted from the quotas for draft.

A dispatch from Louisville states that on Thursday, Col. Gallup, while falling back to get an advantageous position, attacked 1,000 Rebels, killing and wounding 25, including a Rebel colonel, and capturing 500 Rebels, 100 horses, and 200 saddles. Near Shelbyville the Rebel advance ran into Col. True's advance, which was going from West Liberty to Shelbyville, and which captured six Rebels, and then pressed forward to join Col. Gallup.

Three regiments of colored troops, part of the quota of Maryland, passed through the streets of Baltimore on Monday the 18th fully equipped, and under marching orders. They made a fine display. On the same day three years ago Pennsylvania troops were assailed by Secession rowdies in the streets of Baltimore—a quite a contrast.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of war to take and hold possession, in behalf of the United States of America, of the land and shores of Rock Island, Illinois, on which to build an arsenal. Just compensation is to be made to the private owners.

The Selingsgrove Times, the organ of patent democracy in Snyder county, says: "No intelligent and upright man, whether he be a democrat or a republican, will ever consent to the doctrine of allowing soldiers to vote in their camps, especially when outside of their own State."

Members of the Pennsylvania legislature are to have one thousand dollars per annum.

"TAXATION! TAXATION!"

Some two weeks ago we called attention to a rumor that the County Commissioners intended to lay an unnecessarily heavy tax to pay the debt for bounties to fill up the quota for our county, and thus avoid the draft. For once, at least, Madam Rumor told the truth—the tax has been laid and the duplicates are being placed in the hands of the collectors as rapidly as the junta that loafs around the Commissioners' office can prepare them. That the people may know who are responsible for this enormous tax, and how it came to be levied, we will present them with a few facts and figures.

The order for a draft of three hundred thousand men was made on October 17th, 1863. Finding that nothing was being done to fill our quota, on the 6th of January, 1864, we called attention to the fact that other counties and localities were offering bounties for the purpose, and that many of our young men were enlisting and crediting themselves to those places. From day to day, and from week to week the Commissioners were in session in this town, and must certainly have been aware of the fact that men from different sections of the county were leaving to enlist for other places and get their bounty. We were losing men at the rate of from ten to twenty per day. The veterans who were re-enlisting in the army, were also having themselves accredited to other localities, where they could get local bounties. Yet nothing was done. Not until the 4th of March, one month after the call had been made for the additional two hundred thousand men, did the Commissioners offer a bounty. Having gone home without acting in the matter, they were brought back by a message from the clerk (the day fixed for the draft was getting alarmingly close) when they concluded to offer a bounty of \$200. This offer was of course too late, and on the 9th of April they increased the amount to \$300 per man. If a bounty of \$150 had been offered in the beginning of January, the whole quota could have been filled at a cost of less than \$72,000. Their procrastination will cost the county over \$75,000.

Having thus thrown away the opportunity to get men at a moderate cost, they proceeded immediately to levy an enormous tax without waiting to ascertain the amount of the debt they had incurred. From this undue and unseemly haste in a matter that required no haste, it is fair to infer that their object was to make political capital for the approaching Presidential canvass, by charging the necessity of this onerous tax upon the National Administration. Had their motive been solely to provide for the payment of the debt, they would surely have waited until the amount of the debt was known. The quota is not yet filled, and from present appearances it is, to say the least, very doubtful whether it will be. If they do not get the men, then certainly, they will not have to pay the money. Why, therefore, lay this enormous tax before they know how much will be required? Is it true they have issued a large number of bonds and distributed them to everybody who represented themselves as committees to fill the quota of a township, but many of these bonds are not used, and will not be used, if they can get the men. Hence the amount of the debt is not, and can not for the present be known.

But if the men had all been obtained, and the debt amounted to the largest sum possible to estimate under the circumstances, the tax levied is improper and unjust. Our quota of the five hundred thousand, as furnished to us from the Provost Marshal's office, was 341 men. We presume that two-fifths of this number would be our proportion of the additional two hundred thousand, making our whole quota about 428 men. At \$300 per man, the whole debt would be \$128,400. To pay this sum in five years, and the interest every six months, would require an annual tax of about \$34,900, or two per cent on the assessed valuation of the county. This would have made the bonds a good investment, and would have been all the holders desired. It would, moreover, have fallen lightly on the people, and could have been paid, to use a common phrase, without their feeling it. But instead of adopting this manifestly proper course, the County Commissioners, doubtless under the instructions of the copperhead clique by which they are always surrounded, have gone to work and levied a tax of five per cent on the assessed valuation of the county, which, according to the last triennial assessment is \$1,594,933.00. This makes the amount of tax levied for the present year \$84,548.65, leaving, after deducting two per cent for collection, the sum of \$82,952.72 to apply to the debt for bounties, or \$12,646.65 more than half of the whole amount!

With such reckless haste did they proceed to levy this tax, that they, doubtless, never stopped to inquire what they were going to do with the money after they had it. Having distributed their bonds broadcast over the county with the coupons filled up for from one to six years, it is not at all probable that people who have purchased these bonds, with coupons due every six months for four or six years, and exempt from taxation, will present them for payment at the expiration of one or even two years. They are a desirable investment, and will most likely be held, as long as the coupons last. Then, if the holders see proper to retain them, what is to be done with the money? Is it to lie idle in the treasury, while the county pays the interest on the bonds?

It might be well enough to inquire, while on this subject, how the Commissioners are to get back these bonds, if the parties to whom they have thus distributed them should fail to get the men? Most of them have been negotiated, and in order to raise the money they have sold many of them at considerably less than their face. Now if they fail to get the men how will they get back the bonds? Is it probable that persons who have been induced to withdraw their capital from other investments to buy these bonds, will give them up again whenever called upon? And if the money which has been received on them is paid into the treasury, the bonds are still out for a larger sum and on interest!

We have heard it suggested that it was much better to pay off the debt at once, and to lay a heavy tax while money was plenty. But, as we have seen, they can not pay it off when they have the money, and if they could the abundance of money affords no justification for such a tax. If a man has an income of \$500 a year, he may be able to pay \$50 of the amount each year as taxes, but if you take one-half or two thirds of the whole in one year, how is he to support his family? The incomes of the majority of men are not more than sufficient to provide for their ordinary necessities. It is only the favored few who can pay such taxes all at once. The theory may suit the rich, but it don't suit those of moderate means. It may do to make political capital for a Presidential canvass, but it will utterly fail to answer the practical demands of life.

Many persons will, no doubt, be started by this exposure. If they doubt our conclusions, however, they can take the figures and compute for themselves. When they have done so they will probably think, with us, that the conduct of the Commissioners in this matter is entirely without justification or excuse. Had they been as prompt to offer the bounty as they have been in haste to lay the tax, they would have saved the people fully one-half of the amount they are now called upon to pay, while they would have rendered that certain which is now exceedingly uncertain, viz: the exemption of the county from the draft. Having by their neglect incurred such an enormous debt, they ought, at least, to have provided for its payment in the way that could be most easily borne by the people. There are some other things pertaining to this subject to which we may allude hereafter. If we are mistaken in the data upon which we have based these remarks, the Commissioners shall have the full benefit of the explanation.

The National Debt.

The *Cincinnati Daily Times* completely unmasks the efforts of the Peace Democracy, for the purpose of depreciating the national credit on the score that the public debt is now so large that it can never be liquidated, if the interest on it can even be paid. Completely to answer their efforts at depreciation, it is only necessary to refer to the totals as exhibited in the official statements of the Treasury Department of March 16th, 1864. From this we learn that the immediate liabilities are \$85,270,216 05. Added to this is the old public debt of \$67,417,417.55. The grand total is \$1,599,994,429.33. Of this were:

Three year 7-10 bonds, . . . \$138,063,800 00
 U. S. Legal Tenders, . . . 449,073,616 60
 Fractional Currency, . . . 69,173,616 15
 20 per cent '63, . . . 50,000,000 00
 6 per cent 5-20 bonds, . . . 510,749,100 00

Of the Ten-Forty bonds there has been issued, up to the present time, twelve million dollars. Truly formidable as these figures may seem, they dwindle away, comparatively, when we take into consideration the great contest in which a large proportion of the sum has been expended. Not a single dollar has been borrowed from foreign potentate or power, and to-day the issues of the Government have the abiding confidence of the people. Yet the Democratic opposers to the war tell us that the day of reckoning will come, and we admit it, while we firmly hope that its advent will be amid the restored peace and prosperity of the country. If the people have submitted calmly to the direct taxation imposed on them through the agency of the internal revenue, when an immediate necessity for large sums was apparent, they will not repudiate their indebtedness when the unrestrained tide of commerce shall again flow through its usual channels and they can accommodate themselves more conveniently to the pressure.

An export duty, heretofore unknown in our history, levied upon articles which must be supplied to foreign nations, and which we, as an agricultural country, can well furnish, would only be following in the footsteps of those governments older in years and better versed than ourselves in the province of political economy. What its result might be can only be gleaned from the past. During the eight years previous to 1856 the exports from this country, on articles of produce mostly, amounted to sixteen hundred millions of dollars, of which cotton alone was shipped amounting to nearly seven hundred and fifty millions.

The very indebtedness now apparently so heavy may have the effect to develop more fully the resources of our wonderful country, and cause us to be less lavish of wealth which has been ruthlessly squandered in the past. And this, too, with no discomfit to ourselves as a people. A tariff for revenue, the encouragement of foreign immigration, by which the millions of acres of unutilized land shall be made productive, and a score of other results, which will follow the re-establishment of the Union, will again enable us to rid the country of its indebtedness and win back for it the title it has worn so long as the refuge of the oppressed and the home of the free.

Garibaldi in England.
 One of the marked events of the day is the appearance of the great leader of European Democracy in England. The ovation tendered him by the authorities and citizens of Southampton exceeded in enthusiasm and profound agitation anything that has been witnessed in Europe for many years. He arrived in the Ripon on Sunday morning, and notwithstanding the sacredness of the day, multitudes flocked to the dock to welcome him. All classes of society vied with each other to do honor to the eminent representative of Italian Democracy. The bells of the churches were ringing; flags were flying from every window, and the popular heart was stirred to its lowest depth. Even those papers which have heretofore eagerly embraced every opportunity to malign and abuse him, now call him "the foremost of all the idols of the popular heart." The reception everywhere accorded to the Italian patriot was most hearty and thoroughly earnest. Addresses by the Mayor of Southampton were made to Gen. Garibaldi in the most cordial and flattering terms. He assured them that his name was a household word in Great Britain. Everywhere the people had heard of his patriotic deeds and the noble efforts he had made to achieve the independence of his country. The General was deeply affected by the address as well as the tumultuous greeting of the people. In reply he said that it was not the first time that he had received proof of the sympathy of the English nation. Had it not been for their help in 1860, it would have been impossible to have accomplished what had been done in Southern Italy. The English people had provided him with arms, men and money, and what they did was worthy of the eternal gratitude of the Italian people. What his plans are in England at this particular juncture has not been announced. But wherever and whenever he speaks, it is in the interest of universal liberty.

It is intimated that the illustrious patriot contemplates a visit to the United States. His reception here will be as hearty and genuine as in England, for the fires of liberty burn brightly in the hearts of our people, and they cannot fail to feel and express admiration for one whose life has been given to the defense and dissemination of liberal views and human freedom.

LEROI has "come to time" again, but we have been obliged to omit his letter on account of the crowded state of our columns. In a few weeks more, however, we shall be able once more to make room for correspondents.

THE GREAT FAIR IN BALTIMORE.

Speech of President Lincoln.
 BALTIMORE, April 19.—The inauguration exercises of the great fair at Maryland Institute, last night, were very imposing. The President's appearance in the hall was greeted with tremendous applause. After the inaugural address of Gov. Bradford, the President was loudly called for, and in response, proceeded to make a brief address. He referred to the great change which has taken place in Baltimore in the last three years. The world, he said, has long been wanting to correct the definitions of the word freedom. Whilst all professed to advocate liberty, there was in the minds of many, very opposite views of what liberty is. With one man liberty implied working for himself and doing as he pleased with the proceeds of his labor. With others liberty meant to do as you pleased with other men and their labor. One of these two conflicting ideas would have to give way to the other. He thought from some occurrences that had lately taken place in Maryland, her people were about determining which of these views of freedom should control her destiny. He then alluded to the occurrence reported to have taken place at Fort Pillow, the massacre of several hundred colored soldiers by the Confederates. Many supposed the Government did not intend to do its duty in regard to the protection of our colored soldiers. He desired to say to all such that they were mistaken. When the question of employing colored men as soldiers was left to the Government, it rested very much with himself to say whether he should make soldiers of them or not. He pondered the matter carefully, and when he became convinced it was a duty to employ them in that capacity he did not hesitate to do so. He stood before the American people responsible for the act, responsible before the Christian world, responsible he should stand in the eyes of the historian, responsible he stood before God, and he did not shrink from the decision he had made, for he believed he was right. But when the government determined to make soldiers of colored people, he thought it only just that they should have the same protection as white soldiers, (applause.) and he hesitated not to declare that the government would so protect them to the utmost of its power.

Whomsoever a clear and authenticated case was made out, retribution would follow. Hitherto it has been difficult to ascertain to a certainty what should govern a decision in a matter so serious; but in the affair at Fort Pillow he thought we were likely to find a clear case. The Government had no direct evidence to confirm the reports in existence relative to the massacre, but he knew the facts related were true. When the Government does know the facts from official sources, and they substantiate the reports, retribution will be surely given. [Great applause.] But how is the retribution to be settled. Would it be right to take the lives of prisoners in Washington, Fort Delaware, or elsewhere, in retaliation for acts in which they had not shared, and which will probably be found the ordering of only a few individuals, or possibly of only one man?

The President reiterated that the government would not fail to visit retribution, when the facts were clearly obtained. Throughout his remarks he was warmly applauded, especially for his determination to visit retribution for the barbarous deeds of the rebels.

From Plymouth, N. H.
 We have by way of Philadelphia reports of an attack by the Rebels upon Plymouth, N. C. Fighting is said to have commenced there on Sunday afternoon. The Rebels, in force, attacked Fort Gray, which is about a mile from the town, on the Roanoke River. They planted a heavy battery on Polk's Island, about half a mile distant, and kept up a continuous fire. The Rebels advanced slowly forward up to within a short distance of the fort, when they made a charge. They were received with a galling fire, which caused them to fall back. Again and again they rallied to the charge and endeavored to take the citadel, but to no purpose. Each time they were repulsed with fearful slaughter. They retired, with their artillery still keeping up a fire. Their iron ram and four Rebel gunboats moved down the river to the obstructions, within six miles of the town, to cooperate with the land forces. The Rebel force was from 10,000 to 15,000 strong. Gen. Wessels is in command of the Union forces. He has Plymouth well fortified, and pronounces it impregnable. In front of the town are stationed several of our gunboats, and they have had to stand already much of the brunt of the engagement. The fire of the Rebel artillery has been directed on them, and it is said that on the gunboat *Bombshell* several have been killed and wounded. During the engagement the Rebels captured a member of the 2d North Carolina Loyal Regiment, who formerly deserted, they allege, from the 7th North Carolina Rebel regiment, and it is reported that he was hung on the spot without even so much as the form of a trial. It is rumored that the Rebels have also made a demonstration simultaneous with this in the vicinity of New-Plymouth last Sunday, by sea and land, the gunboat *Whitehead* is reported to have been sunk. The fight was going on up to midnight of Sunday. The Union force is believed to be strong enough to hold out.

LATER.—Gen. Wessels, after four days hard fighting surrendered to the rebels. Our loss is 180 killed and 2,500 prisoners. The rebel loss was 1,500 killed.

From the Red River.
 The *Chicago Evening Journal* of the 19th publishes letters from the Red River expedition, giving the details of a severe Union disaster at Pleasant Hill, De Soto Parish, Louisiana. Our cavalry of the 3d and 4th Divisions of the 23rd Army Corps, after a hard-fought battle, were put to rout by a largely superior Rebel force. Gen. Stone-man was in command of the movement. The 19th Army Corps finally came up and checked the enemy. Our loss was over 2,000. The enemy also lost heavily. Gen. Ransom who commanded the 3d and 4th Divisions, was wounded in the early part of the fight. The Chicago Mercantile Battery lost all its guns and four officers and 22 men. The *Journal* of April 20 publishes extracts from private letters from members of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, dated April 12, to the effect that on the day after the recent disaster to the 13th Army Corps, Gen. A. J. Smith, with the 19th Army Corps, engaged the enemy and defeated them, capturing 2,000 prisoners and 20 cannon. A dispatch was received at the Navy Depart-

ment at noon yesterday from Capt. Pen-
 nock, saying: "I have received private
 letters from Red River one dated Grand
 Ecure, La., April 10, and one dated Alex-
 andria, April 12, stating that the army under
 Gen. Banks met with reverses on the
 8th inst., near Mansfield. Our army fell
 back, and on the next day the Rebels attack-
 ed them, and were handsomely whipped.
 The loss is heavy on both sides. The Ad-
 miral (Porter), when last heard from, was
 about forty miles above Grand Ecure. The
 river was low."

Later news from Red River represents the
 rebels as utterly routed after several days
 fighting—having lost about 3,000 men in the
 engagement, Union loss 1,500.

From Catletsburg Ky.
 A dispatch to the *Cincinnati Commercial*
 from Catletsburg, Ky., dated the 19th in-
 stant, says: Capt. Patrick has arrived here
 with over 100 prisoner captured at the bat-
 tles of Paintsville and Half Mountain, on
 the Licking River. Hodge's Rebel brigade
 attacked Col. Gillespie's force at Paintsville
 on Tuesday, but was repulsed. Gillespie
 pursued the retreating Rebels with 800 men
 of the 14th and 39th Kentucky and surpris-
 ed them on the 14th instant in camp at Half
 Mountain, capturing 70 prisoners, 200 horse,
 400 saddles, 300 stand of small-arms,
 and all their camp equipage. Eighty-five
 Rebels were killed and wounded. Col. Clay
 is one of the Rebel prisoners.

On the 4th instant, Capt. Phelps of gun-
 boat No. 16 captured a Rebel mail carrier
 near Crockett's Bluff, Ark., with 5,000 letters
 from Richmond and other points, and
 60,000 percussion caps for Gen. Price's
 army. The letters contained official com-
 munications from Shreveport, and a consid-
 erable sum of Federal money. A squad of
 Rebels recently captured Representative
 Clark and the Sheriff of Kansas County,
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 burned a lot of cotton, and arrested seven
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From Arkansas.
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 burned a lot of cotton, and arrested seven
 cotton buyers. The latter they let go after
 robbing them of several thousands of dol-
 lars.

New Advertisements.
 Advertisements on large type, extra, or of special
 style will be charged double price for space occupied.
 Insurance notices, the CASH must accompany
 notices, as follows:—All Guaranties with \$2
 Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Adminis-
 trators' and Executors' notices, \$1.00 each; and
 all other transient notices at the same rates.
 Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 30
 insertions. Twelve lines or less count a square.
 EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters Testa-
 mentary on the Estate of Jeremiah Small,
 late of Doegs Tp., deceased having been granted
 to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said
 estate are requested to make immediate payment,
 and those having claims against the same will
 present them duly authenticated for settlement.
 NANCY SMEAL, Ex'x.
 GIBSON SMEAL, Ex'x.
 April 27th, 1864.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters Testa-
 mentary on the Estate of Joseph Irwin, late
 of Lawrence township, Clearfield county Pa.,
 deceased having been granted to the undersigned;
 all persons indebted to said estate are her-
 eby required to make immediate payment, and
 those having claims against the same will
 present them duly authenticated for settlement.
 L. F. IRWIN, Ex'x.
 MARTHA IRWIN, Ex'x.
 April 27th, 1864.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Wanted by
 the School Board of Curwensville, three
 School Teachers (one male and two females)
 to teach in their schools for the term of four
 months during the coming summer, and if they
 prove satisfactory may be continued during the
 winter term. Schools to open about the middle
 of May. Make immediate application to the
 Secretary of the Board. For good teacher good
 wages will be given.
 H. P. THOMPSON, Secretary.
 April 27th, 1864.

J. P. KRATZER,
 DEALER IN
 FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, & C.
 FRONT STREET, ABOVE THE ACADEMY,
 CLEARFIELD, PA.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.
 New Styles Alpaca, Plaid, Mozambique,
 Broche-Mohair, Valencia, Silks, Wool-Delaine,
 French merinos, gingham, lawns, just opening at
 the store of
 J. P. KRATZER.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
 Cloths, Cassimer, Blank-Cloths, Tweed, Satin-
 et, Silk, wrap-Bannel, Ticking, Muslin Linins,
 prints at the old prices.
 J. P. KRATZER.

BONNETS.
 Fashionable Bonnets, Hats, Nets, Caps, Shakers,
 ribbons, bows, plumes, Bonnet-silks, crape, nets,
 military goods generally.
 J. P. KRATZER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
 A complete assortment of Ladies' Boots, Gentle-
 man shoes, misses', boys, and children's gaiters
 and shoes, at
 J. P. KRATZER.

MUSICAL GOODS.—Violins, Har-
 moniums, flutes, flutes, percussions, music paper,
 violin-bow's, prides, strings of the best quality to
 be found at
 J. P. KRATZER'S.

MEAT.—Sugar cured Hams, Plain
 Hams, shoulders, side meat, pork, dried beef,
 a large stock always on hand.
 KRATZER.

CLOTHING.—full suits to match,
 of coats, pants & vests—Dusters, overalls, boys
 clothing at
 J. P. KRATZER'S.

PROVISIONS.—Flour, cheese, lard,
 dried apples, dried peaches received regularly
 from the west by
 J. P. KRATZER.

GROCERIES.—A full stock of
 choice groceries at a small advance on city prices
 at the store of
 J. P. KRATZER.

CARPETING.—Ingrain, hemp, cot-
 ton, Floor oil cloth, Brocade, Door mats &c. at
 the store of
 J. P. KRATZER.

SHAWLS.—Broche, Stella, Bay-
 State, silk, cashmere, trillat, all qualities for sale
 at the store of
 J. P. KRATZER.

HATS AND CAPS.—Oak-Fords'
 Spring styles at
 J. P. KRATZER'S.

FISH.—Mackerel, Codfish, Herring,
 Salmon, in all size packages.
 J. P. KRATZER.

SALT AND Plaster in large quan-
 tities for sale by
 J. P. KRATZER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

One Mile from the Boro' of Clearfield.

A MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY.

The undersigned will sell on reasonable terms
 farm containing Fifty-two acres and Forty-one
 perches, in Lawrence township, Clearfield
 borough of Clearfield. Thirty acres cleared, with
 a good frame dwelling house well finished, with
 a large bank-barn, and all necessary out-buildings.
 There is a fine young orchard of choice bearing
 fruit trees—all grafted or budded, and to the
 south of the house is a large meadow of excellent
 quality, with a never-failing spring of good
 water. There is a considerable quantity of Pine
 and Turkey oak, the uncultivated land. The
 farm was lately occupied by J. B. Shaw, Posses-
 sion will be given immediately.
 April 27, 1864. A. R. MOSSOP

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR,
 FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INCOME,
 AND REVENUE, No. 115 SOUTH 7TH STREET,
 PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 27, 1864.
 The Committee on Labor, Income, and Revenue,
 invite co-operation with them in the particu-
 lar work for which they have been ap-
 pointed. As no position of the people are more
 patriotic than the working men and women of
 the country it is but just and proper that they
 should be the objects of the Fair. The most equitable
 plan for accomplishing this, and at the same time
 the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a
 single day's labor from all classes in the commu-
 nity. Many will contribute a day of their labor
 willingly, who would not subscribe their money.
 To reach every department of industry and art
 will be a work of great labor, but, if attained,
 will be productive of immense results.
 The success of the plan will depend upon the
 hearty co-operation of every element of influence
 within our State. We invite all the guardians
 of the industrial interests, and all others, to take
 hold with us in furthering this great work of pa-
 triotism and humanity.

The committee is charged with the following
 duty to wit:
 First.—To obtain the contribution of "one day's
 labor," or earnings from every artisan and labor-
 er, foreman, operative and employe; president,
 cashier, teller and clerk of every corporatd and
 unincorporated company, railroad and express
 company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, oil
 works, iron works, mill, mine, and public office;
 from every private banker and broker, importer,
 auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent, and sales-
 man; designer, finisher, and artist; publisher,
 printer and mechanic; every Government employe,
 officer, contractor and employe; grocer, butcher,
 baker and dealer; farmer, horticulturist and pro-
 ducer; from every mantua maker, milliner and
 dress-maker; from every individual engaged in
 turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way
 earning a livelihood, or holding a fortune within
 the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Dela-
 ware.

Second.—To obtain the contribution of one day's
 "Revenue" from all the great manufacturing es-
 tablishments, firms, corporations, companies rail-
 roads and works.

Third.—To obtain the contribution of one day's
 income from every retired person, and person of
 fortune—male or female, of every rank and
 means, and from all clergymen, lawyers, physi-
 cians, dentists, editors, authors, and professors;
 all other persons engaged in the learned or other
 professions.

Such of this work must be performed by the
 personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentle-
 men associated, or to be associated, with the com-
 mittee in carrying out this plan.

The committee deem it the responsibility of the
 work they have undertaken, which to be success-
 ful, will require a very perfect ramification of
 their plan, and they therefore call upon all earn-
 ing and able-bodied men and women to unite in
 every town, township and county, in the organiza-
 tion of ladies and gentlemen to cooperate
 with them in this great work of labor and love.
 In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil
 regions, and in the agricultural districts, espe-
 cially, let there be organizations in the towns, so
 that the young people may have an opportu-
 nity thus to render assistance to their relatives
 and friends fighting the battles of their country
 in the armies of the North.

The work of this committee may be prosecuted
 where no other effort can be made for the Fair as
 in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earn-
 ings of the miners, and a day's product of the
 mines can be taken to the Fair, and the same
 could be procured for transportation. Indeed
 there is no part or section of these States where
 the day's labor may not be obtained, if organiza-
 tions can be formed to reach them.

The committee cannot close without urging upon
 all proprietors of establishments, the duty of
 taking prompt and energetic action to secure the
 benefit of the day of Labor from all within their
 control.

The committee deem it unnecessary to do more
 than thus to present the subject to the people of
 the three States named. In the coming campaigns
 of our armies, the labors of the "Sanitary Com-
 mission" will be greatly augmented. By the first
 of June 700,000 men will be engaged in the
 modern times—will be operating in the field. So
 large a force, scattered over regions to which
 the men are unaccustomed, must necessarily carry
 along with it